
GISELLA GRUBER:

Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening everyone. I'd like to welcome you on today's Pre ATLAS II capacity building webinar on the topic of the future of Internet governance, part one, on Monday the 28th of April at 13:00 UTC.

We will not be doing a roll call, as this is a webinar. But if I could also please remind everyone that if you are on the phone bridge as well as on your computer, to please mute your speakers and your microphone. To please state your name when speaking, not only for transcript purposes, but also to allow the interpreters to identify you on the other language channel.

We have Spanish and French interpretation on the call today. And if I could also... Sorry, over to you Tijani. Thank you very much.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA:

Thank you Gisella. So good morning, good afternoon, good evening. This is the third webinar session of our capacity building program, the pre ATLAS II capacity building program. The topic will be the future of Internet governance, and this topic is split into two parts. The first one will be today and the second one will be on Monday, 12th of May at 21 UTC. Olivier and Nigel will be the speakers.

And just coming from Sao Paulo, they will have a lot of things to tell you about this subject. To you Olivier and Nigel.

Note: The following is the output resulting from transcribing an audio file into a word/text document. Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases may be incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages and grammatical corrections. It is posted as an aid to the original audio file, but should not be treated as an authoritative record.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you very much Tijani. It's Olivier Crépin-Leblond speaking. And I believe Nigel Hickson is also on the call. Welcome from both of us. This webinar is not going to speaking about what happened at the recent NetMundial, because we've just flown back from Sao Paulo, and so on the 12th of May we'll be able to tell you more about all of the events that took place in Brazil.

And of course, also be able to tell you what the follow up has been. So on this webinar that we have now, we will be speaking about the general Internet governance, the multistakeholder model, and then also about the ITU and about all of the things, all of the meetings that are coming up, the UN program of new things, etc.

And so, without any further ado, I'll start on the webinar and then I'll pass over the baton to Nigel when it comes to his set of slides. Let's start with the first slide. Do I have the control of these slides then? Oh magic. It looks like I have. Fantastic. Okay. So, the internet, just a quick slide to remind you all when it was developed, 1960s, with technical specifications that are all drafted and discussed in the Internet engineering taskforce, the IETF, which works in a multistakeholder environment.

It's a distributed network of networks, which means that it doesn't have any single owner on the net, but it also means that it does not need a single controller of the Internet. And this distribution means that in order to be able to find a computer on the net, you still need to have some kind of [?] system for addressing, and that's the Dynamic Naming System which has been in operation since the 1980s. And it's a

hierarchy of what we call name servers, with a single root, the top of the pyramid.

And that single root is run by the IANA function, which we'll be speaking about shortly afterwards. The Dynamic Naming System, it's fully distributed around the world. So if any part of it fails, if any of the root servers fail, there is enough capacity around to be able to take on the added load, and as a result, it has not collapsed ever since it was built.

It has been pretty stable so far. Now, you heard I mentioned the word multistakeholder earlier. For those of you that haven't really looked into it, multistakeholder environment is one of the key points of Internet governance as we see it at ICANN, and as we see it also in other forums. It's an environment where decisions are really all taken in consultation with governments, businesses, civil society, the technical community, and individual users, which means you and I, and really any other stakeholder which is not covered by the above classification system.

What's important is that all of those stakeholders are asked to take part in discussions, and they all, in a good multistakeholder system, are supposed to be at an equal level, which is sometimes not always the case. The Internet model itself is actually built on a huge number of different multistakeholder systems, but also some, what we call, multilateral, where stakeholders engage with other stakeholders at the same level.

For example, governments would engage only with governments, and civil society would engage with only civil society, etc. And the

preference for the multistakeholder system is [?] for everyone to be able to have an equal say, whereas a multilateral system sometimes provides advantage to one type of stakeholder to have the last word or to control everything, and often that is the government.

In the Internet model, of course you've got the technical side of it, but you've also got the application side of things. But there is really a lot of different parts to it. I hope you are able to see that slide, but you've got the open standards level of [?]. You've got the numbering, naming and address systems. You've got global policy development, but also national and regional policy development.

There is a very vast component of capacity building. Of course, Internet users, the Internet would not be the Internet if it wasn't for its 2.6, I think, 2.6 billion users out there, which makes it very different from any other type of network. And the shared global services and operation, and the key here is the word shared since, as I've said, it's a network of networks. If we zoom into a couple of parts of the diagram, the multistakeholder standard of development is an important part of it.

You will notice the IET, for example, which is particularly important, as I've just mentioned earlier, the Internet Engineering Taskforce. These are all the Internet [?] and the Internet Research Taskforce, these are all Internet society affiliated organizations. And then you've got other standard bodies as well, like the World Wide Web consortium, the W3C. And some of you might have heard of Ken Berners-Lee who is one of the leaders in the W3C.

And then you've got the ITU, the International Telecommunications Union, that also has devised other standards. It's interesting, someone recently, [?] in Brazil, was asked, was interviewed and asked, "Well, what standards, what amazing things has the ITU done? What kind of standards have they done? All that came on in their mind was the modem, the dial up modem, where standards that the ITU had done back in [?].

But anyway, let's continue. There are other specialized bodies out there. Can we just mute everyone please? Because I'm hearing some people speaking on the channel. Okay. And then afterwards we'll unmute when we will open for questions. So these are the standard bodies which all have open standards development, or most of them. And then you've got the multistakeholder policy side of things, where you've got governments and governing regional organizations, Internet society with chapters and individual members, etc. Other policy discussion forums such as the IGF for example.

Really they're a quantity of organizations that deal with policy both at local, regional, and at global levels. If you go to the next slide, and that's the multistakeholder naming side of things, well ICANN is one of the key components of this, and of course, within ICANN, you've got the generic top level domains, the gTLDs, you've got the country code top level domains, the ccTLD, both are respectively dealt with in the GNSO and the ccNSO. Then you've got the IANA function and that's to do with the numbering, and I think that Nigel will be speaking about the IANA during our next meeting on the 12th of May.

And then we've got the regional Internet registries, which are a [?] structure again, where Internet IP addresses. So these are the actual numbers each computer on the Internet requiring a specific number, these numbers are distributed through this pyramid of regional registries that we'll each be in charge of one region.

Look quickly at the ICANN multistakeholder model, that's a representation that you might have already seen. You've got a Board of Directors in the middle, and you've got most of the other parts of ICANN, so the address supporting organization, that's for the IP addresses, the generic name supporting organization, that deals with the dot com, dot net, dot org, and of course all of the new generic top level domains that come today that are about to be launched, or that have just been launched.

There is a big expansion that is going to take place on this. There is the country code name supporting organizations, .us, .nl, .uk, .ze, etc. There is At Large, and that's our community with the Internet users from around the world, and then a number of advisory committees like the security and stability advisory committee. And then the root server system advisory committee. And just jumping a little bit further, one of, a vibrant committee that is particularly, currently particularly important, and that is the governmental advisory committee.

And that's where the governments bring their input into the ICANN process. Of course, if you zap the Board, which is what many people want to do sometimes, you'll notice that some of the groups or multistakeholders, some of them are not multistakeholder. Obviously, At Large has a variety of stakeholders, but also the address supporting

organization has a variety of stakeholders because the policy development in the ASO actually does not take place in the SO but takes place in the regional Internet registry.

RIPE NCC being there for Europe, LACNIC for Latin America and the Caribbean, APNIC for the Asian Pacific and the Pacific Islands region, and then AfriNIC for the African region, and of course, ARIN for North America. So these are... Many of these have policy that is developed on a local basis, and they have a multistakeholder system in operation.

In the GNSO, you do have a multistakeholder system as well, since you've got what we call contracted parties. Now I think that next week there will be a bit more... In our webinar next week, there will be a bit more information about this, but you've got contracted parties, and non-contracted parties. Contracted parties work with ICANN through a contract, and non-contracted parties is pretty much everyone else.

So the registries and the registrars are contracted parties, and then you've got intellectual property interests, Internet service providers, businesses, universities, consumers, etc., which are also [?] in that multistakeholder system. And the country code operators side of things, there is – well, in some cases, some country codes are running in a multistakeholder way. And in other cases, they are owned by governments, and it might not be well in a multistakeholder way.

And in other cases, there are owned by private individuals or by private companies. So again, it's a mix between a multistakeholder system or not. But as you can see, the majority of ICANN's subcomponents are

already multistakeholder. And of course, together, they all make a specific type, a specific flavor of multistakeholder systems.

ICANN's functions are really determined by the ICANN mission. So there is some... The main functions, really, are as follows: so you've got about 1,000 protocols and parameters that it has to coordinate. And this is really the language by which all of the computers on the Internet talk to each other, as far as addressing is concerned. Then you've got more than 182 million domain names, of which, as I mentioned before, you've got the country code top level domains, which are listed here, and you've got the generic top level domains.

There is 182 million, which are stored. Then you've got... On the other side, you've got the IP addresses, so here [?] the format of two IP addresses here. They're about just over a billion of them. And then you've got this essential translation between the two, which I mentioned earlier, the translation between the names and the addresses, which is performed by the Dynamic Naming System, and there are hundreds and hundreds of billions of look ups.

So this is checking the name and translating it to an IP. There are hundreds of billions taking place every single day. And right at the heart of this whole diagram is the ICANN policy. As you know, because the Internet is a network that keeps on evolving, and things keep on moving. Technology just doesn't remain the same [?] advanced, the world moves up and ICANN policy is performed in the structure, which I've shown you on the previous page.

So really that's the overall ICANN path. And now, I think I can hand the floor over to Nigel Hickson for the overall Internet governance agenda looking outside of ICANN, with the International Telecommunications Union, the United Nations world summit and [?] systems review, and the Internet governance forum. Nigel?

NIGEL HICKSON: I hope you can hear me. Can you hear me?

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Absolutely Nigel.

NIGEL HICKSON: All right. Good, so it works. Well it sort of partly works. Anyway, it's very good support to everyone. We saw some of you in Sao Paulo, and that was a great experience, I think, for all of us. I'll be fairly brief. I just wanted to touch on a couple of issues that are coming up, or a couple of sort of dialogues that are coming up on the Internet governance front.

Clearly, we had NetMundial, and that's very important. In addition to that we have got other sort of domain name issues coming up. We've got an important discussion at the ICANN meeting in Singapore, the UK government having a high level ministerial discussion for Singapore, sorry, at the London meeting. And there is also, of course, the report of the high level Internet panel to President from Estonia is chairing.

The final meeting of that high level Internet panel is taking place next weekend in Dubai, and shortly afterwards their report will be published.

So there will be other material to discuss as we go along. But I just wanted to really touch on the ITU and the UN and the IGF. So I don't know whether... How do I work with this slide? Can we go down one? Do I do it?

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Nigel, it's Olivier, you either have control or I have control, whichever of the two.

NIGEL HICKSON: Oh yes, I've got control. It's magic isn't it? Yes. Right. So the International Telecommunications Union. I think most of you know much about this. It's an UN agency, it's the only UN agency that deals solely with telecommunications and ICT issues. And of course, it's coming up for its 150th birthday, and the ITU has been sort of fundamental in setting international telecommunications standards, particularly with respect to spectrum and particularly in terms of allocation of spectrum bands.

The ITU is divided into three areas, into the [ITUR?] which is the wireless area, the spectrum area. The ITUT, which is the telecommunications area where most of discussions sort of Internet issues take place. And the ITUD, which is the developmental area, which we'll say something about in a second. The ITU is divided into regions. So, like ICANN I suppose, we have a regional structure, and the ITU has a regional structure.

And it allows the different regions to put in proposals to the various meetings that take place. So you have an European area, an Asia Pacific area, African, American area, [?], Latin America as well, and then the Arab states and the RCC, which covers Russia and most of the CIS countries. Very briefly on the international telecommunications regulations, and I know that Olivier will say a thing about this, don't want to delve too much on this, but I think it's worth looking back just a bit because the review of the International Telecommunications Regulations which took place at the [Wicket?] has, if you like, promulgated to an extent some of the agenda that we're discussing today.

I'm not suggesting that the Internet Governance Agenda rests on any one particular incident, but of course it's also been effected by the surveillance, mass surveillance revelations as well. But it was also affected by the [Wicket] outcome. So you have the international telecommunications regulations, and these were reviewed in Dubai in December 2012 at the [Wicket].

Now, Olivier, I do want to touch on, in your view, of why this was particularly controversial.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Yes, thank you very much Nigel. It's Olivier Crépin-Leblond speaking. So indeed, there was some controversy ahead of the [Wicket] or the WCIC, and indeed there was controversy at the WCIC itself. Several points were very sticky for some governments. And I think one of the first points was the fact that traditionally the ICU has all been about

telecommunications, but the mission was somehow moved a little bit with the start of using the ICT acronym.

The Information and Communication Technology acronym, which ended up being not only limited to telecommunications, but also includes the information technology part of things. And so the big question was, is the Internet part of ICT? And of course, whilst we were told it wasn't, then others believe that it is part of the ICT, the Internet and ICT are one and the same thing.

There were other controversies. The proposal from some groups for a per usage dealing of the Internet. And as you know, the great expansion of the Internet was triggered by the fact that you would pay a flat fee in most parts of the world, or a certain amount for usage, and be able to send and receive information in vast quantities. There were some proposals for the filtering information, the potential for licensing of websites, the control of ICT going to governments.

In fact, some governments are still pushing for this, maybe Nigel will be able to expand on that nature. And then of course, as I mentioned earlier, the contrast between multilateralism and multistakeholderism, with some countries preferring a multilateral model of governance for the Internet multistakeholder model, which in their minds not something that's vital.

And then there were other questions and other discussions regarding the end user principle, which some of you might know as network neutrality. I think we avoided speaking about network neutrality because it means someone else to every person that its spoken to. So

the end user principle is that one thing which basically means that any type of traffic is allowed from one end to the other end of the network.

There are no specific filtering. And end users have the choice of what services they want, and of course, these end service provider is able to provide any kind of service by just plugging it in onto the Internet, which means that the smallest startup companies could become very successful worldwide. And that really is what has brought all of this real innovation. Back to you Nigel.

NIGEL HICKSON:

Thank you. Thanks very much indeed Olivier. It was, at the [Wicket], it was clearly as Olivier said, quite a controversial occasion, but just as much for the content as for the dynamic, the atmosphere. And what I'm going to go on and brief you now is describe how the various countries working together, or the dynamics of countries working together, has greatly improved.

So very briefly, post [Wicket], the World Telecommunications Policy Forum, the World's Telecommunication Development Conference, and looking forward to the [planning?] plenary. So the World Telecommunications Policy Forum is a [four?] yearly event on particular policy issues, and fortuitously or perhaps not, the subject matter of the WTPF in May 2013 was Internet governance.

This had been decided on before the [Wicket], so one could hardly argue the WTPF, we didn't want to discuss Internet governance, it was the main agenda item.

GISELLA GRUBER: Nigel?

NIGEL HICKSON: Yes?

GISELLA GRUBER: Nigel, I'm terribly sorry to interrupt. It's Gisella here. We have an issue with the lines on interpretation. So may I ask you to stop for a minute while we get the issue sorted and confirm that there is Spanish and French interpretation? Could you just bear with us for a few seconds, thank you.

NIGEL HICKSON: Of course.

GISELLA GRUBER: We're having a slight technical problem.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Thank you Nigel and Olivier.

GISELLA GRUBER: Tijani?

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Yeah, I understand. Yes. I hear you.

GISELLA GRUBER: I just need to confirm that we have interpretation. Just wait just a second, thank you.

TIJANI BEN JEMAA: Okay. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you Nigel and Olivier. So, we will wait until all is sorted.

GISELLA GRUBER: Thank you very much for your patience. Apologies for the inconvenience while we deal with the issue.

NIGEL HICKSON: No problem.

CLAIRE: Hi. This is Claire.

GISELLA GRUBER: Hi Claire. Can I confirm that French interpretation is ready to start?

CLAIRE: Yes, if we have English audio, we can start. Now I have to dial up on the French channel, okay?

GISELLA GRUBER: Thank you.

SABRINA: This is the Spanish interpreter on the English channel. If we can please make an audio check, we can proceed with Spanish interpretation. Thank you.

GISELLA GRUBER: Gisella speaking here. We're just doing a quick audio check for interpretation on French and Spanish lines. Please just confirm that French and Spanish can hear. Thank you.

SABRINA: Spanish can hear. Thank you Gisella.

GISELLA GRUBER: Thank you Sabrina. Claire, would you be so kind to confirm for the French? I just need confirmation that French interpretation is working, thank you.

I believe we can start again. Again, apologies for the inconvenience. If I can hand it back to Nigel, thank you.

NIGEL HICKSON: Yes, of course, no problem at all. I understand. So yes, I was talking briefly, and I'll talk briefer, about the world telecommunications policy

forum. This is a forum where policy issues are discussed and recommendations are made. And so in this instance, recommendations were made on Internet governance.

It's a forum, it has no statute to change any ITU rules or anything like that, but in a sense, this four or five day discussion that took place in Geneva in May 2013 was an opportunity for much better, calmer reflections, as I put there, from the [Wicket]. It was an opportunity for people to start talking to each other again and to agree on very sensible recommendations on Internet governance.

I won't go into the details of it, but ICANN were present, Fadi Chehadé spoke at it, and in general it was a fairly good event. The world telecommunications development conference, you'll recall that the ITU has three parts. This is the development part, the ITUD, they have a conference every four years, and it was held in Dubai just a few weeks ago.

And ICANN attended, I attended most of it. We had a fairly low level delegation to say the least. We're not active in the development part of the ITU, but it was very interesting to go along, to have the opportunity to talk a vast majority of countries about the developmental agenda, it was again, a very good natured occasion. It was very well chaired by our friends from the United Arab Emirate, and in general, I think it came out with a good result.

It touched on Internet governance only so much as there was a resolution that was put forward by Brazil, which we'd been discussing for some time, on the fact that sometimes countries, when they're

speaking to the ITU, they want to, in the same breath, a minister might be talking about privacy or cyber security. They also want to talk about Internet governance.

So what we've agreed is sort of program if you like, whereby the regional offices of the ITU can act as pointers to information on Internet governance. So if someone comes in and asks a question, then perhaps they can notice to do with ISOC's territory, or it's to do with the RIR's territory, or it's to do with the ICANN territory, they can be, hopefully, pointed in the right direction.

So I put a link there to the results of the WTC, and I think in general, it was very positive, certainly in terms of accessibility, capacity building, and broadband. So I'll go on very briefly to the plenary. The plenary is important because it's the, every four years the ICU holds the [?], and it's a treaty conference, so it can change the constitution and the convention of the ITU, as well as adopting resolutions of various nature.

It also will adopt the new strategic plan for the ITU. So it is quite important. And of course, following the [Wicket] in 2012, there is concern that some countries at the ITU might push for a greater workload to be adopted by governments on Internet governance and move away, if you like, from the multistakeholder approach towards the multilateral approach.

Now, of course, this is something in ICANN, and in general, which we would feel would be unwelcomed. We put a lot into the community and staff onboard by the multistakeholder approach, that's how we work, and we think that's how other decisions should be taken on

Internet governance issues, and of course, that's partly what NetMundial was all about as well.

So the [?] will be important for ICANN. No doubt there will be an opportunity to have further discussions before October and November on this. And clearly ICANN will have a presence at the [?], both of staff onboard and community, no doubt. And there will be, indeed, an opportunity and a need to talk to the At Large community again before that takes place.

And obviously we'll have the opportunity to do so in the London meeting as well in June. So just quickly on to the [Wicket]. This is the other track, if you like, on Internet governance. The [?] review. Many of you will recall the world summit on the information society in 2003 and 2005, and the adoption of the Tunis agenda in 2005, which essentially gave credence to a large extent to the multistakeholder approach.

And in the Tunis agenda, there was a call to review the effectiveness of the various action lines. These were the detailed action lines agreed at the [?] to do things such as increase education on ICT, multilingualism, ICT skills, broadband deployment, accessibility, etc. So this review really is into the effectiveness of action items. Have the action lines been effective in, if you like, improving accessibility, etc. etc. And to do this, the UN General Assembly asked for two specific review sessions.

The first that took place, that was hosted by [Unesco] in 2013, and the second one is being hosted by the ITU in June. So in about six weeks' time, I suppose. And preparations for the June meeting are well

underway. There has been a multistakeholder preparatory process going on.

And the high level event itself will take place on the 9th to the 11th of June in Geneva. And ICANN will be involved. It's a fairly major high level event where the future of the [?] agenda will no doubt be discussed. I mean, this is important, and I'll go fairly quickly so we can have time for discussion on this and anything else. The UN General Assembly has still to decide the final form of the review itself.

So as you'll recall, there has been the – there was the [?] event and the ITU hosted event taking place. And then the UN General Assembly has go to, if you like, review the outcome of those two meetings to decide on the issuing of a final report. But in the meantime, if you like, the final form of this review, whether it's going to be a summit or a high level meeting, or just a paper exercise, is being discussed.

There is quite a difference between some in the G77, this is the group of countries that the UN calling for a summit in which the Tunis agenda could effectively, could be modified or working group setup to modify. And the so called OECD countries, which are mainly the US and Europe and Australia and Japan, etc., which are opposed to a summit citing what the objective of this exercise really is to review the action line, the effectiveness of the action lines are not to rewrite the Tunis agenda.

A compromise is likely to be found, and perhaps we'll end up having some sort of high level event, some sort of conference in New York in 2015 to review the whole of the [?]. So that's the progress on that, and

of course, happy to talk about that in more detail. And finally the Internet governance forum.

And the Internet governance forum, as many of you know, many of you have more experience in the Internet governance forum than I certainly have. I've only been to two. But it is, it was part of the [?] process. As I described, it was one of the, if you like, the way forward it was decided in 2005. It has been having yearly meetings since then.

And the [?] is in Istanbul in the first week of September. Essentially it is a forum to dialogue amongst a whole range of players. It is a marvelous occasion. I know many of you have been to it. But if you haven't been, and you have the opportunity to go to Istanbul, I mean it is, even if it's only for a day...

I mean, ICANN meetings are incredible as you know, but I mean, in the IGF, you have an even wider, diverse range of actors that turn up and discuss things. So it is a very good event. And there is always a bit of a tension between those that want to go and have a good discussion on issues, which is very important, and those that think there should be more policy recommendations coming out of some of the sessions.

And it looks like there is a bit of a trend towards policy recommendations being perhaps on the agenda. And just on the IGF, its mandate has to be renewed in 2015. It was renewed in 2010. It has a five year mandate and it will have to be renewed again in 2015. Back to Olivier. He included this roadmap, which is an incredible roadmap.

Some of it, of course, is [?]. But Olivier, do you want to...? Why don't you talk a little about this.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Yes, thank you very much Nigel. And I just put a link to the roadmap in the chat. It's where you can download it from. Certainly one more word about the IGF. Of course, many of our regional At Large organizations, our RALOs, had put together some workshops, but also some of our member At Large structures have been obviously involved, not only as workshops but also panelists, some of the organizers of the IGF.

And in local Internet governance forums, which I think we forgot to mention. There are quite a few local, both national and region Internet governance forums that are taking place. So the roadmap for this overall... Well, what's basically has happened so far and what is going to happen in the next few months, is very, very busy indeed.

You would have heard Nigel speak specifically about some of the things that have taken place. The WSIS plus 10 took place between December and January. We had, of course, a number of other meetings that took place ever since. Then of course after that, moving along that same very large diagram... And I'm sorry we couldn't fit it all in one piece.

We recently had the IGF that took place in London. Then there was also at the same time, there was a brief on the WSIS plus 10. Then of course the ICANN meeting that took place recently in Singapore. Similarly, at the same time, there was also, just shortly afterwards, the ITU world telecommunication, the WTVC, which was what Nigel had just spoken about.

And next, now we are in April, next is, we've gone through that. WSIS review, that's done as well. The global multistakeholder meeting, the future of Internet governance, and of course, that's the NetMundial meeting that has just taken place. Then moving [?] you can see that there is still a lot of things going on. First at the CSTD, so that's the UN track.

There is the world economic forum where Fadi will be speaking, as far as I understand. And then several instances of WSIS reviews, until we reach those high level ministerial meeting that will take place at the 50th ICANN in London, organized by the GAC. There is the ICANN 50th meeting of course. And that's not on this document because we couldn't quite fit it.

Of course, we've got our At Large summit that will take place at the same time. Moving beyond the ICANN meetings, throughout the summer, there are a number of activities. I'm not going to go through all of them, but what is important though is this, just at the end of the summer, just in October...

Well, before that, we've got the IGF, which is at the beginning of September. And then we've got the [?] conference, and why is there such an emphasis on this? That's because if the world's governments decides to radically change their rules and enable themselves to basically push themselves into the Internet governance arena, and try to make this a direct multilateral Internet governance method, then of course, that is going to radically change the way the Internet works and the way the world works.

So there are plenty of things that are coming up in the future. Why should you be involved? Why are your ALSs, in fact, invited? Well, that's obvious. I think it's because the Internet is changing the world. It's changing the business world, on the one hand, with all of the new business models.

The new community spaces and if you look at, well, a standard type of business, the new business world, for example, you will find that throughout the years, throughout time, there have been new formats that have replaced old formats of music, for distributing music, and you can see that the big ones... Now this thing is to be read first on the left column and then on the right column. And you can see how you had records first, well, 8 Track, and then cassette tapes, LPs, these are the vinyl records which most people don't even remember anymore, and then CDs.

And you can see sales in CDs have been really falling very, very quickly indeed. And all to be replaced by the downloading of albums and singles, and of course, also on mobiles. That's the business thing. If you look at the policy and politics, this is what happened in Egypt back in 2001, 2011, sorry, when the traffic was cut when the revolution took place at the time.

It cost \$90 million for the Internet to be turned off for five days, which is a pretty serious amount of money. If you look at the business of the Internet, it's worth 100 billion a year, that was back in 2011, it has continued to grow because it's growing at 10% a year. And that was just for the United Kingdom Internet economy.

And so you can imagine, I think it's hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of billions per year worldwide, and this is growing in most countries of the world. And if you look at the UK in 2011, the Internet share of the economy was 7.2%, and so that's just behind financial services, and that's actually ahead of health and social work, and ahead of some of the traditional work like construction, for example, or education, or even defense is less of a percent than the Internet.

So we really are looking at Internet being at the center of just so much of the economy today, and of your world today. It is really important that your At Large structure, is given a chance to At Large and to, what we've just presented to you at the moment. It's really important that your At Large structure is able to take part, and to design the future.

And I think that's really opening the floor to questions. We've got about 15 minutes since we started five minutes late. First back to Tijani.

GISELLA GRUBER:

Olivier, Gisella here. Sorry to interrupt. Tijani has left the call, it's over to you, I believe. Thank you.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND:

Thank you very much Gisella. I'm sorry, I didn't see any notes to the effect that he had actually left. Okay, so the floor is open for questions. Nigel, did you want to add anything to the last part or should we just take questions? You might be muted.

Since no one is speaking, I might be muted, I probably am not muted. A-ha, I see people put their hand up, fantastic. Okay, let's start with Mercy. And I think people are muted at the moment.

GISELLA GRUBER: Olivier, Gisella here. Everyone should be able to speak on the Adobe Connect.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Okay. Thank you very much Gisella. Mercy, you have the floor. No, okay. So let's try it with the next person. Staff, can you please let Mercy know how to connect the audio on Adobe Connect. If you are connected via Adobe Connect, then you basically have to connect your microphone.

If you are connected via phone then you need to do star, is it star six to unmute? So let's [CROSSTALK]...

GISELLA GRUBER: ...star seven. Star seven.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Okay. Thank you very much. So star seven to unmute. Let's move over to Antonio Medina Gomez, you have the floor.

ANTONIO MEDINA GOMEZ: This is Antonio Medina Gomez speaking. Thank you Olivier. Regarding the meetings that took place in NetMundial, there was a major concern regarding those countries in which, or whose domains, whose ccTLDs are managed but not within a multistakeholder model. But instead, using another model. Possibly these ccTLDs are awarded by means of a special contract, or a special tender contract.

So what is your suggestion in terms of a transition in terms of a multistakeholder model in these countries?

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you very much Antonio. Nigel, would you like to answer this?

NIGEL HICKSON: Sorry, Olivier, I didn't grasp the whole of that question.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: It's Olivier speaking. So at NetMundial, some participants have admitted concerns regarding some ccTLDs, so country code top level domains, not being multistakeholder fashion. Is there anything that, I guess, that ICANN can do? Or is there any discussion that can be had on this?

NIGEL HICKSON: It's an interesting point. I think it's is an issue that's been discussed before. I mean, ccTLDs are the sovereign responsibility of their national state. And whether those ccTLDs are run by a government agency or

the government itself, or an independent body, or a non for profit body, or a commercial body, is really up to the individual state itself.

I mean, clearly ICANN has been very enthusiastic where ccTLDs are managed in a multistakeholder way. Many of you will hear, or heard, Fadi Chehadé praise the Brazilian model, the [dot cr] model in Brazil. He has praised the model in other countries. In the UK, there is now a multistakeholder committee to look at, sort of, Internet governance issues including ccTLD.

So, I mean, obviously it's good to see multistakeholder approaches to ccTLD management, but it's not really something for ICANN to impose on. It's the sovereignty issue. Thank you.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you very much Nigel. It's Olivier speaking. So next question comes from Glenn McKnight, who put in the chat, "Who is the ICANN rep to WSIS? Especially on the accessibility issue."

NIGEL HICKSON: I mean... I suppose I am. The preparatory process that is currently taking place for the meeting in Geneva in June, I go to those on behalf of ICANN, I go to those preparatory meetings, yeah. There is a whole host of issues being discussed, and accessibility is one of course, multilingualism, broadband, yeah. Lots of different...

Human rights, privacy, cyber security, so a lot of issues are being discussed. But all of the papers that are being prepared for the... I should have mentioned this earlier, I apologize. All of the people that

have been prepared for the [?] meeting in June, are on the ICU [?]... One can go to the [?]... and look for the right link, you'll find all the right people.

So if there is anything in those papers, or if anyone has any particular on those pages, I'll try and answer them.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you very much Nigel. It's Olivier speaking. So, let's try again now with Mercy. If you are able to speak, Mercy you have the floor.

MERCY MOYO: Hi everyone. This is Mercy Moyo from South Africa. Can you hear me?

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Yes we can hear you.

MERCY MOYO: Hello? Okay. Thank you. My question is on ccTLDs. As I was looking at the list of the ccTLDs, I saw that some TLDs were missing on the list. So does this mean ICANN doesn't recognize this ccTLDs? I'll give an example, Zimbabwe, the ccTLD is zw, it was missing from the list on the brochure that I got from Singapore.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Okay. Thank you very much Mercy. I'm not an expert... It's Olivier speaking. I'm not an expert in ccTLDs, and I don't have the brochure in

front of me. But I was wondering, perhaps, if zw was perhaps not a member of the ccNSO. Could that be the case? Nigel, do you know? I could try and check quickly.

NIGEL HICKSON:

No, I'm afraid I... I'm not sure why it wasn't listed, or whatever. We can certainly follow it up. If you can give us that question in writing, we can – a bit more detail, we can follow it up. I'm sorry I don't have the information at hand.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND:

We'll have to check that. Thank you Mercy and thank you Nigel. It might well be that zw, Zimbabwe is not a member of the ccNSO yet. So not all ccTLDs operators have joined, mentions Cheryl Langdon-Orr on the chat. I saw earlier a hand up from Monique Chartrand. I'm not sure whether she had put her hand down because her question was answered already or whether it was an error to put the hand down.

Nope, okay. Any other questions? And if you have put it in the chat, I am currently looking at the chat, but it's a little bit difficult to see. There is a lot of discussion going on in there. Okay. Well I note that we have reached the top of the hour. As I said, we are going to have another Internet governance session in two weeks' time, so it doesn't really matter.

If you have more questions, you will be able to ask more questions during our next session. Nigel, were there any additional things you wanted to cover today or are we set?

NIGEL HICKSON: No, thank you very much for the opportunity to speak. If there are any questions we've left unanswered, obviously we can address them at the webinar next week, and we can talk a bit more then perhaps about the outcome, as Olivier said, from NetMundial and the Internet governance high level panel, perhaps, we can touch on that.

If we've left anything out, then please let us know.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Nigel, it's Olivier speaking. There were a couple of questions which I've just read on the chat. So, one was please expand on the IETF relation to ISOC and ICANN at the same time.

NIGEL HICKSON: Others would be more expert than me. I mean, the IETF and the ISOC have a very close relationship because ISOC help run the IETF. They fund some of its activities. I mean, not in a very open and understood way. The IETF have a relationship to ICANN because we're all part of the ISTAR network, we're all part of the sort of technical community network to talk to each other.

And of course, the IETF are involved in developing standards which have direct relevance to ICANN in terms of the DNS.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Okay thank you very much Nigel. Yes indeed, ISOC is the organizational home for the IETF. Right, I think that we've pretty much reached the end of this webinar. Yes, the slides will be all available. They will be put on the, I think that they are actually already available. They should be linked from the agenda that is on the wiki.

I'll have to ask perhaps Gisella, if she can provide us with details of where all of that information is. And I know that there is also a wiki page somewhere which has got links to all of the webinars. Gisella, you have the floor.

GISELLA GRUBER: Thank you Olivier. Gisella here. I'm in the chat page where all the webinars are listed. We have the topic, the days, and the times, as when the presentations become available. They are posted on the page. Then click topic itself, will take you to the meeting page, where the recordings and transcript as well as attendees and the presentation again, is posted.

I hope you will find all information you need on the page that I just put in the chat. Thank you.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND: Thank you very much Gisella. And having just checked the list, and that's to answer the other question, just having checked the list of ccNSO mandates, Zimbabwe, zw, is not a member yet. But of course ICANN is in charge of the coordination of all the ccTLDs around the world.

Okay. Thanks for all of you who have been on this call. This call has been recorded and also will be transcribed shortly, and that will be added to the agenda. So if you have missed the call, or you've missed part of it, then you will be able to listen to it or read the transcript later on.

I thank all of you. Next week, we have several people coming to speak to us. I'll be here, again, but I will also have Marika Konings, and we will have Thomas Rickert, and all three of us will be speaking to you about policy development. And that's not only policy development in At Large, but also policy development in the GNSO, the generic names supporting organization.

So it's going to hopefully be an exciting webinar. And I therefore look forward to seeing you all at, I don't know the time. And I'm going to ask again for someone magic to tell us the exact timing.

GISELLA GRUBER:

Olivier, Gisella here. The next webinar is next Monday, the 5th of May, at the same time as today, 13:00 UTC for a duration of 90 minutes. Thank you.

OLIVIER CRÉPIN-LEBLOND:

Thank you very much Gisella. And so I hope to see you all next week. In the meantime, have a great week, and speak to you all soon. Take care and goodbye.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]